# Indianapoliz Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,183.

## WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR WRONESDAY, - Fair weather; northerly winds becoming variable, slightly warmer in west portion; stationary, followed by slowly rising temperature in eastern por-

SOME OF THE PRETTIEST

> ---FOR---CHILDREN

Ever seen in this market may be found at the

Many of the designs are exclusive, being the product of our own Factory, and can not be found outside of our store. We guarantee a saving of from 10 to 25 per cent. at the

Infantile Skin Beautifiers -- Appeal to Mothers -- Try Them.

FOR Cleansing the Skin and Scalp of Birth Humors, for allaying ftching, Burning and Pezerna, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head. Scrofpla and other inherited skin and blood diseases, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externalit, and Cuticues RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier. internally, are infallible. Absolutely pure.

"TERRIBLY AFFLICTED."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Erysipe las ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried Cuticura Remedies, which gradually cured him, until he is now

"\$200 FOR NOTHING "

Wm. Gordon, 87 Arlington Av., Charlestown, Mass, writes: Having paid about \$200 to firstclass doctors to cure my baby, without success. I tried the CUMCURA REMEDIES, which completely cured, after using three bottles.

## "FROM HEAD TO FEET,"

Charles Eavre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My sen, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs," Every other remedy and physicians had been

# FOR PALE, LANGUID.

Emaciated children, with pimply, sallow skin, the Cuticura Remedies will prove a perfect blessing, cleansing the blood and skin of inherited impurities and expelling the germs of scrofula, rheumatism, consumption and severe skin diseases.

### "BEST FOR THE SKIN." Your Cutteura Remedies are the best for skin

diseases I have ever sold, and your Cutioura Soap the finest medicinal totlet soap in the market. C. W. STAPLES. Drugist, Osceola Mills, Wis.

Sold everywhere. Price: Caticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, \$1.00; Soap, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY Use Cuticura Soap, an exquis-

99 lis. Extra C Sugar, \$1. Z 20 los. white Extra C Sugar, \$1. 15 lbs Granulated Sugar, \$1. 11b. choice Evaporated Peaches, 15c. 3%e per lb. for Kingan's Shoulders. be per lb. for all kinds of Preserves. sc per lb. for all kinds of Jellys. 5e per 1b, for Apple Butter. 20e per 1b for choice Country Butter. luc for 36 lb. can Mustard Sardines. 25c for 4 cans 1/4 lb Oli Sardines. 26c per doz, for new crop Holland Herring. 25c per lb. for roasted Motho and Java plended. 25c per lb. for rosst J va Coffee. 15c per qt. for bulk Mustard or Chowchow, lie per qt. for Sweet or Sour Mixed Pickles. 25c for 3 cans of Mackerel. 25c for 3 cans of Salmon 40c for 10 lb. kit No. 3 Mackerel. 60c for 10 lb. kit No. 2 large fat Mackerel.

40c for 10 lb, kit Family White Fish. 75c for % bbl. Family White Fish. Big cut in Teas, 25 different kinds to choose NOTICE-I have moved across the street from old stand. Postal orders delivered.

M. M. WILLIAMS. 299 South Illinois street.

The amount of business we do in Overalls. The amount of our sales in this department | matter and remains that have reacted us. so could not enable you by any possibility to judge of a question that has not yet reached a state of maturity for judgment. alone is greater than the total sales of many large stores. The reason is that we GUAR-ANTEE EVERY PAIR OF OVER-ALLS NOT TO RIP. We have Overalls at 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1 that are the best value in make and quality ever sold here at the price.

Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.

# THE ENGLISH PREMIER.

Gladstone's Presentation of the Afghan Situation is a Most Powerful and Convincing Statement.

Nothing Developed to Prevent War Between the Two Great Powers of Europe.

## GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

A Comprehensive and Lucid Statement of the Afghan Trouble and England's Plata Duty.

LONDON, April 28.-The House of Commons, on Monday evening, had gone into a Committee of Supply, and having, at the Prime Minister's request, rejected-by a vote of 209 to 186-the motion made by the opposition to separate the vote of ; credit, this motion called for a division into a vote of credit for the expenses of the Soudan enterprise, and another for "special preparations account." The object of this motion plainly was to secure a debate on the Government's Soudan policy, by questioning the outlay of that part of the credit which would, by its division, have been applicable to the expenses of the Khartoum expedition.

In the Committee of Supply, the vote of credit as a whole being up, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain the Government's object in asking for it. He disposed of any probable discussion of the Soudan question by a short and powerful argument. In this he preed that it was now the paramount duty of the Government "to hold the British forces in the Soudan available for service wherever the call of duty and honor may take them in the service of the British Empire." This utterance was received with cheers. Mr. Giadstone continued as fol-

It now come to the subject of the special preparations, with regard to which I have heard with great satisfaction the assurances of the nonorable gentlemen opposite to the Government that they are disposed to forward, in every way, the grant of funds to use | cheers from the opposition benches | which to the best of our mind and judement are required for the maintenance of what I, on a for-

mer occasion, described as a national and imperial Certainly an adequate sense of our obligations to our Indian Empire has never yet been couclu sively claimed by any one party in the State. In my opinion he would be guilty of a moral offense and gross political folly who should endeavor to claim on behalf of his own party any superiority in that respect over those who are habitually opposed to him. [Cries of "bear," "hear."] It is an imperial policy in which we are engaged. Cheers | In respect to this vote, I have heard that there are comments upon its smallness; but t is the largest vote of credit which has been asked for within the last seventy years, except that in the time of the Crimeso war. What would observe is this, that the vote is a little larger than it looks, for though it is stated at \$65,000,. coo in the first place, it is contemporaneous with a large increase of the charge of the annual estimates for the army and navy; in the second place, it is posible it will receive considerable addition rom the other branch of the vote, namely, the \$45,000,000 which we put down as likely to be spent in the Sondan; and in the third place, and more important than either of these two items, it must be borne in mind that this case is primarily an Indian case; a case of military preparation. Those who might want to know what is the otal amount of the charge now going forward as likely to be entailed by the present preparations would require to know what we ourselves do not know yet, namely: what will be the cost of the vigorous and effective measures which, as we hope and believe, are being taken in India to meet its share of the present obligations. [Cheers.] A demand for information is always a plausible demand, often a reasonable demand, never a demand

to be treated with anything but respect. Let us consider what is the present position, and what is the mode of conduct of the Gove n ment adapted to that position. It is not a case of There is no war before us, actual, or, we may say, perhaps, proximate, though I am slow to leal with epithets which are, of course, liable to some latitude of interpretation. I am not called apon to define and I would find great difficulty in defining-since it does not stand upon any coance of mine, or of my colleagues-the degree of danger that may be before us. We have labored, and we continue to labor for an honorable settlement by pacific means. [Cheers ] But one thing will venture to say with regard to that sad conlingency, an outbreak of war, a rupture of rela tions between two great powers like Russia and England; one thing I will say with great strength of conviction and great earnestness, in my endeavor to impress it upon the committee, that we will strive to conduct oursalves to the end of this diplomatic controversy, in such a way as that, if, unhappily, it is to end in violence or rupture, we may at least be able to challenge the verdict of civilized manhood upon a review of the correspondence, upon a review of the demands and refusals, to say whether we have, or whether we have not, done all that men could do, by every just and honorable effort, to prevent the plunging of two such countries, with all the milions that own their sway, into bloodshed and

strife. Loud cheers. In my opinion the question Sefore the committee at this moment is a simple and very narrow one. What we present to you is a case for precaration. Is there, or is there not, any case for preparation? [Cheers.] Look at the facts before Try them by that test and by no other. Do not urge your own foregone conclusions to the misconduct of Russia or any one. Do not enter into the judicial part of the case only, but also into that part of it which is prudential. Upon that aspect of the case, and that alone—asking no credit as to the future and no acquittal as to the past-we say it is a case for preparation. | Cheers. | The facts within your knowledge are enough to make it your bounden duty so to prepare. Therefore, if I am asked for more information, my answer is this: 'It is impossible for us to give you full information.' We could not at this moment open up the correspondence that has been going We could not lay before you unsifted information and rumors that have reached us. We The evidence is not complete. The development is simply going forward. Do not let us to an guinely point to a favorable issue. Do not let us de pair that reason and justice may on both sides prevail over narrower and more unworthy feelings. Cheers]. We can not give you all the information we possess. If we did give it, it would not place you in a position for a conclusive judgment. Were we to 1 ice part, we should infallibly mistead you, and, therefore, we stand simply upon what is patent and notorious and say that there is in those patent and notorious facts, with which the whole world is acquainted, cause, and abundant cause for preparation. [Hear, hear.] Shall I now, in a very few words, sketch rapidly and slightly the outlines of those patent and notorious facts? The starting point of our movement in this case is our obligation of honor to the Ameer, who stands between us and any other consideration of policy. But our obligations to him are not absolute. We are not obliged—God for-bid we should ever be obliged—to defend him or anybody else, were he misled into a course of tyranny sgainst the just resent-ment of his subjects. We are not bound to sustain him in his course of evil, but we have a contingent obligation to give him our aid and sup-port, and I think every one who hears me will say that that obligation should be futilled in no stinted manner [hear, hear,] if it really be a living obligation, contingent only upon this one condition—that his conduct is such that we can honestly approve it. That is the present condition of affairs in connection with the Ameer of Aighausstan. I have stated distinctly to the House that there have been full communications between him and the Vicerov of India, and that the language he holds and the principles he announces are those which absolutely entitle him to

call upon us to act in concert and in council with | direct route to Herat. Or, a similar movekim, to act for bim, and as far as we can, with him, to protect bim in the po-session with him, to protect him in the po-session of his just rights. [Cheers.] Well, with this view, a plan was formed for the delimitation of the frontier between Afghanistan, and what was only that has yesterday the Turcoman country, but what has now become, by rapid progress, Russian territory. We have made very rapid progress ourselves in various quarters of the world, and the ides, which beyond all, I desire to carry along with me, at every step of this painful and anxious process, is the determination to make every allowance and concession as to those with whom we are dealing that we should claim for ourselves [Hear, hear. | Therefore, I will only say that this territory has rapidly become Russian; and that Russia is now in immediate contact with Afghanistan, and the plan made for the delimitation of the Afghan territory has, unhapply, been frustrated to this extent, that it has not yet taken effect in

The circumstances of the delay may have to be carefully examined bereafter. I am not about to examine them now, or make the delay a matter of coarge; but I must point out a notorious fact, that it allowed for military advances, upon debated ground, that were obviously and on the face of them in a high degree dangerous to the peace and dangerous to the future setil ment of the question. However, we set ourselves to bring about an agreement with Russia by which we hoped that those dangers might in a great degree be neutralized. That agreement was concluded on the 16th of March, although it bas passed by the date of the 17th of March, masmach as I think that was the date on which it was telearnphed to Sir Peter Lumsden. The agreement consisted of a covenant and a consideration. The covenant was that Russian troops should not advance or attack, provided the Alghan troops did not alvance or attack. That was the covenant. There tollowed a reservation, and the reservation was that, unless in the case of some extraordinary accident, such as a disturbance in Penjden, the statu quo should remain undisturbed. I well recollect the feeling which the mention of toat reservation created in the House. The same feeling has been created in our own minds. It was obvious that we were just as much entitled to insert reservations on our side. I only refer to this matter in order to describe as well as I can the spirit in which we have endeavoied to procee !a spirit of liberal construction and interpretation wherever we thought we could apply it without sacrifice of honor or duty. Exceptions might have been taken to that reservation as covering large conting ncies had we been inclined to make it in a spirit of caviling, but we determined to give credit, and we thought it our duty to give credit to the parties to that agreement, and we acted upon that duty, and I did not in this House say one word to impate evil color to that reservation. We thought it our duty to give that construction to the reservation, and i do not say that the construction is shown to have been wrong. Come what may [hear, hear], I am bound to say, that although the House was somewhat startled by the reservation, I believe the agreement was accepted by the House as a binding cov enant. It was a very solemn covenant, involving great issues. There were thousands of men on the one side standing for their country, and on the other side for what they thought their patriotic duty, placed in a position of danger as contiguity and in danger of bloody collision. Then the engagement came between the danger and be people exposed to it, and we be leved would be recognized as one of the most sacred covenants ever made between two great nations, and that there would be rivalry between the two powers to sift the incident that followed, and accertain how it had come about, and who and where were the persons upon whom responsibility for it rested. Hear, hear All his remains in suspense. What happened? The bloody engagement of the 30th of March followed the covenant. I shall overstate nothing. I shall not purposely overstate anything. All I will say That that woeful engagement of the 30th of March distinctly showed that one party, or both, had either through ill-will, or through unfortunate mishap, failed to fulfill the conditions of the engagement. We considered it and we consider it still, to be the duty of both countries. and above all I will say it is for the honor of both countries to examine how and by whose fault this calamity came about, no lyrgone conclusion. I apticipate that we are in

will abide by it as far as I can in a spirit of impar-What I say is, that those who have caused such an engagement to fail ought to become known to their own Government and to each contracting party. I will not say we are even now in possession of all the facts of the case, but we are in possession of facts which create in our own minds impressions unfavorable to the conduct of some of those who form the other party to these negotiations But I will not deviate from the s rictest principle of justice in anticipating anything of ne ultimate issue of that fair inquiry which we desire to prosecute, and are endeavoring to prosecute, the cause of that deplorable collision may be uncertain. Whose was the provocation is a matter of the ptmost consequence We know that the attack was a Rus ian attack. We know that the Afgnans suffered in life, in spirit and in repute. We know that a blow was struck at the credit and authority of a sovereign who is our protected ally and wno had committed no offense. All I say is, that we can not, in this state of things, close this book and say, "We will look into it no more." We must do our best to have right done in this matter. Under these cir cumstances there is a case for preparation, and cope the Rouse will feel with me, after what l have said, the necessity we are under of holding the Soudanese fund available for service elsewhere. I hope the Hous: will not press upon us a demand for time, which can have no other effect than propagating here and elsewhere the belief that there is some indecision in the mind of Parliament, floud cheers; whereas, I believe that with one heart and one soul and one purpose only, while reserving the absolute liberty of judgment, the conducof the Government, and visiting them with its onsequences, the House will go forward to perform and meet the demands of justice and the calls of honor, and will, subject only to justice and to honor, labor for the purpose of peace. [Loud and general cheers. 1

right, and altrough I have perfect confidence in

the honor and intelligence of our officers [cheers].

I will not now assume they may not have been

misled. I will prepare myself for the issue, and l

The vote to pass the entire credit of \$55,-000,000 en bloc to the Government, as Mr. Gladstone had requested, was then put from the Chair. The credit in this form was at once agreed to without discussion, amid loud and prolonged cheering from both sides. The cheering was renewed and made tumult ous when Mr. Gladstone arose from his place and passed out of the chamber.

# RUSSO-AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissary of the ladian Army Has Completed Arrangements for Transportation.

LONDON, April 28,-The Commissary Department of the Indian army has completed arrangements for furnishing transportation and provisions in India for two army corps. The first corps consists of 13,000 British and 16,000 native troops with 30,000 camp-followers (transport tenders) and 8,000 horses and 30 600 transport animals. The second corp. consists of 12,000 British and 15 000 native troops with 28 000 followers, 8,000 horses and 28,000 transport animals. One month's sup plies are to be sent to Rindli, Killa and Ab dulla, and three months' supplies to Quetta.

News of Another Battle Not Confirmed-

Grain Freights-Coal, Etc. London, April 28 .- The news of another battle, though not as yet confirmed, has greatly increased the danger of war. The Times says that the rumor is probably the first oozing out of news which has been officially suppressed. At present only the Independence Beige and the Daily News | ghans while scouting in the country for the purpose of collecting information, and par-

ment may have been made from Zalfikar or Akrobat. At present there is nothing to show where the conflict occurred. The declaration of war is not expected to follow directly upon a rupture of diplomatic relations, Baron De Staal and Sir Edward Thornton would be recalled, and Russia would then probably order General Komeroff to advance on Herat. England meanwhile occupying Quetta and Candahar. The fact that the Russian transport, which passed though the Suez Canal and was then ordered back, is still waiting at the entrance

of the Suez Canal causes some anxiety. Grain freights to the north of England from the Sea of Azov were last week twentysix shillings and are now thirty-three shillings. The first charter for coal to be sent to Cronstadt was made at West Hartlepool yesterday at 6s 61 per ton, which is nearly 24 above last year's rate. Russian importers are anxious to get coal early into the Baltic. All British merchantmen have been insured against war risks. During the last few days it has been reported that the whole Russian coast of the Baltic has been strongly tortified, and that the approach at any point is dangerous, owing to the presence of torpedoes and sea mines.

No Representation Regarding Port Hamil-

LONDON, April 28 -In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone stated that Russia has made no representations to the Government anent the British occupation of Port Hamilton.

Coals for Cape Towa.

London, April 28.-Immense quantities of coal are being shipped to Cape Town, South Africa, for the use of British armed cruisers and men-of-war, in the event of an outbreak of war between England and Russia.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The French Press Praise Gladstone's Speech and Applaud the English Parliame It.

Paris, April 28 - The newspapers here today praise Mr. Gladstone's speech and appland the patriotism of the English Parliament. The Temps says it expects that, after exhausting diplomacy in order to maintain an honorable peace, Mr. Gladstone will employ those rare administrative qualities which have made him the first financier of our time in preparing and prosecuting a

In the Senate to night a bill was passed fixing a stamp tax at 1-50 of 1 per cent. on speculative dealings in stocks, grain, oil, provisions, etc.

Foreign Notes.

Orders bave been issued for the withdrawal of all the troops from Wady Halfa. The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to London from their visit to Ire-

The Government troops are returning to Suakim, orders having been received to with-

At Sheerness, England, four torpedo boats ring here have been ordered into commission for immediate service.

A special dispatch from Tapue, dated

April 16, says that the Russians occupy Aktope, and are actively at work making a military road from Penjdeh to Herat. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies, by a unanimous vote, adopted the bill authoriz-

ing King Leopold to accept the title of sovereign of the Congo Free State, Africa. The British Government has accepted the offer made by New South Wales, of their contingent, now in the Soudan, for service in India or elsswhere as may be required by

the military authorities. A detachment of Canadian Voyageurs, to the number of eighty-one men, who were engaged in the Nile expedition under General Wolseley, have arrived at Portsmouth from Suez, howeward bound.

# GEN - RAL GRANT.

He Continues to improve-Presents and Congratulations Continue to Arrive.

NEW YORK, April 28 .- Dr. Douglas yesterday felt some anxiety lest General Grant should become excessively weary with the undue excitement attending his birthday. That was the reason Dr. Douglas called at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. But when the physician left this morning he said the General was as well this morning as yesterday morning, and that he is daily growing stronger. The General slept soon after lu o'clock last night, but with intervals of wavefulne-s until between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. Then he fell into a natural slum." ber, and this continued without waking until nearly 8 o'clock this morning. Then the General awoke from his sleep, but for an hour afterward dozed and rested. The doctor said he presumed he should return to the house this evening.

The presents and congratulations continned to day, several being received from California and other distant points. At 7 o'clock Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, called and had an interview with the General, lasting over three hours. He expressed a belief in the General's perfect recovery of besith. He found the General lively and in the best oi spirts and profase in his acknowledgements of thanks for the many kind remembrances of his friends on his birthday. Dr. Douglas arrived at the house at 10 o'clock for the night. The General's condi-

tion is about the same as this morning. Swindle Railway Laborers Out of Their

Wages.

BALTIMORE, April 28,-For some time past there has been trouble on the line of the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway between this city and Philadelphia. Several contractors, it is charged, have swindled the operatives. To day there is dissatisfaction near Chase's Station, just south of the Gunpowder River, and a riot is imminent. Contractors have been changed and the workmen not paid. The works are held by 300 armed men, who declare they will kill the first man who goes to work. They are holdhave received a report of the battle. It is ing Colonel Bradley, the Superintendent, as presumed that a body of Russians a hostage, until they shall be paid. The followed a body of retreating Af- prisoners are surrounded by armed guards. who furnish them with all necessaries. Ugpurpose of collecting information, and par- less the money is paid, serious trouble is ap-haps pushed to Chamenibeide, thus coming prehended. Two men have been killed and into contact with the Afghan troops on the three houses burned within a month past.

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Growls Over the Appointment of Pilsbury and Chase--- Indiana Revenue Collectors to be Overhauled.

Various Appointments --- An Opinion by the Attorney General on Lawton's Case.

MASSACHUSETTS' APPOINTMENTS.

The Growling Indulged in About Them. Special to the Sentinel.

papers have had a great deal to say recently about the appointment of Messrs. Pillsbury and Chase to positions as Revenue Collectors in Massachusetts, and condemned the President because of the appointments. And what for? The only charge they make against the appointees is that they have been in years past active in the cause of promoting the interests of the Democratic party. The "Mugs" are candid enough to admit that both gentlemen are honest, efficient and trustworthy, but they say they have been prominent politicians in the past, and hence are unsuited for positions of trust.

There is a good deal of indignation among prominent Democrats at the National Capital on account of the attitude of the mugwumps in trying to dictate to the President. Indeed, the President himself is said to be already disgusted with these political ennuchs, and has served notice on thems that this is to be a Democratic administration, and meddling on their part with the affairs will be rebuked.

Special to the Sentinel.

Washington, April 28 -Last Saturday night three negroes were murdered in this city by men of their own color. This, upon its face, would indicate to an outsider that there must be much lawlessness here. As a matter of fact, however, there is not a more orderly city in the Union than Washington. The percentage of crime here is as great as that in any other city in the United States according to population. There are over 70 000 negroes in Washington against 1g0 000 whites. Nineteen-twentieths of the criminals are made up from the colored people.

Will Look Aiter Indiana Revenue Collectors.

Special to the Sentinel. WASHINGTON, April 28 .- Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller, in conversation with the Sentinel correspondent to-night, said that it was the intention of himself and Secretary Manning to pay their attention at an early day to the National Revenue Collectorships in Indiana. He intimated that he would soon chop off the heads of all the Republican collectors. and put in their places Democrats.

# NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

An Important Army Order to be Issued by President Cleveland-Appointments-Suspension of Pensions, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 28.-For a number of days rumors have been rife in the War Department that an army order was forthcoming which when issued would create considerable surprise. While no authentic informstion is obtainable from officials, it is understood that the order is to be issued by the President, and is to define the limit of the authority of the Lieutenant General of the Army. It was an open secret for months prior to Secretary Lincoln's retirement that a controversy existed between him and Lieutenant General Sheridan relative to the authority of the latter. The Secretary of War finally wrote a letter to the Lieutenant General in which he defined the latter's authority. It is asserted that General Sheridan has came in conflict with the new Sec retary of War in regard to the same questions, as to their respective rights of command. On the 9th inst. a general order was issued for certain regiments to exchange stations by June 1. This order was "By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan." It did not contain the name of the Secretary of War, nor the words, "With the approval of the Secretary of War." Similar orders, as shown by the records, when issued by General Sherman, contained the name of Secretary Lincoln.

In the general order above referred to, the Second Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Washington, was ordered to exchange with the Third Regiment of Artillery, stationed in the Gulf States. Certain surgeons of the army have expressed themselves as bitterly stitutions as in the absence of explicit language opposed to this change at this season of the could not be presumed to have year. They say it would endanger the health of the unacclimated regiment, and that the transfer would be especially dangerous because of a threatened sickly season in the South. They say further that the regiment new stationed in the South is accimated, and can remain there without danger. Other officials say that this is the first order of the kind issued in the spring of the year. Secretary Endicott is now in Boston. The expected order, which promises a surprise, will propably not be given out until his return to the department, next Thurs-The Secretary of the Treasury has ap-

pointed Alphonso M. Bullock to be Shipping Commissioner for the port of Nortolk, not for the port of New York, as was erroneously announced yesterday.

The President to-day appointed the following Collectors of internal Revenue: Cornelius Voorhees, for the Fourth District of Missouri, vice David A. Stewart, resigned: John Whiteaker, for the District of Oregon, vice John C. Cartwright suspended; D. F. Bradley, for the district of South Carolina, vice Ellery M. Brayton, suspended; H. Sheppard, for the Fifth District of Virginia, vice William E. Craig suspended. He also appointed John Holeson to be Collector of Oustoms for the district of Oregon, in the State of Or-

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day di rected the suspension at the Philadelphia of 102 pensions which have been drawn, although the penisoners are dead. In some cases, the Commissioner says, the persons in whose names the pensions were drawn, have been dead since [1871, He

has also directed at the same agency the suspension of seven widows who were remarried in 1881, but who have continued to draw pensions ever since. The Commissioner has asked the Attorney General to bring suit sgainst the pension agent for the moneys wrongfully disbursed.

The Navy Department received information this afternoon of the arrival of the Columbian National forces off Panama.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Hazen has made a report of the effect during the first year of the reduction of letter postage from three cents to two cents. He says that the actual revenue for the year ended September 30, 1884 (the first year during which the reduced rate prevailed), was \$42,184,509, or \$7,476,899 less than the estimated revenue upon a three-cent rate, and the loss by the reduction of the rate to two cents was \$523 .-100 less than the estimated loss. The immediate falling off in the issue of postal cards Washington, April 28 -The Mugwamp | was 18.6 per cent, amounting to 83 034 287 cards. Crediting the extra revenue on letters from the loss on postal cards with \$830 .-342 of the beneficial results of two cent postage, would leave \$1,967,592 to be divided between the benefits growing out of the increased number of letters and the substitution of sealed circulars for open ones. He thinks the actual loss in revenue even less than this. In conclusion, Mr. Hezen says: I will only add that the results of two-cent postage have more than realized the most sanguine expectations of its warmest advo-

> The Attorney General's Opinion in the Lawton Case, and President Cleveland's Reply to His Resignation.

> WASHINGTON, April 28.-After the question had been brought up in the Senate, on the last day of its special session, as to the eligibility of A. R. Lawton, of Georgia, to the position of Minister to Russia, to which position he had been nominated, President Cleveland submitted the matter to the Attorney General for an opinion. That opinion is now made public, under date of April

14. It is as follows: SIR-My opinion is requested on the following care: Alexander R. Lawton, who had been a cadet at West Point, and held a commission as Lieutenant in the United States Army, and in one or both of these cuaracters, had taken an oath which is contended, and which I am to assume, as a part of the case submitted, bound him to support the Constitution, and afterward bore arms against the United States in the War of the Rebellion. On the 6th of February, 1867, he received a full pardon and amnesty for the part he had taken in the rebellion, and the question is whether he can hold a civil office under the United States notwithstanding the third section of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, which took effect on the 20th of July, 1888, and is in the fol-

lowing words: Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or note any office, civil or militery, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previous v taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as any officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legi-lature, or as executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disa-

The question presented will be disposed of upon the legal intent and meaning of this amendment. Prior to the adoption of the amendment, the Executive, in the exercise of an unquestionable nower, has granted pardons to the person whose ca e is now under consideration, and others stand in the same predicament of suilt. The power to pardon verted in the Executive by the Constitution was not given to be exercised capriciously, but when resorted to in cases like the present, it should be in furtherance of the peace of society

and in she interest of the Government. such being the theory it must be presumed that every exertion of that power in such case by the Executive Department of the Government was in furtherance of the objects for which the power was granted, for nothing is better established than that a want of fidelity to its constitutional duties never to be imputed to any one of the great coordinate departments of the Government if it be possible to avoid it. At the time the fourteenth amendment went into operation, Mr. Lawton and the other persons referred to had been restored by the pardons previously granted to all their rights as citizens, and had become, by virtue of their par-dons, as innocent as if they had never committed the offense forgiven. The question, then, for my opinion is, whether it was the intention of the fourteenth amendment to take away rights which frevious pardons had restored; or, in other words, whether it was the purpose of that amendment to cast a reproach upon the Executive Department of the Government by repudiating, as unworthy of credit, its acts of unquestionable validity, by destroying the rights which had undoubtedly vested under those acts, and by violating the National faith and solemn pledges. It can not be denied that the amendment is as comprehensible as language can make it: but, at the same time. It must be remembered that the words of every law are to be taken in subordination to its intent. and that where they are general, their sense will be restricted, if necessary to prevent an unjust or absurd consequence, which, it must be presumed, the Legislature could not have contemplated. It was upon this principle that the Supreme Court of the United States, that held that an individual pardoned for taking part in the rebellion was not lebs rred from suing in the Court of Claims, by a law providing that an order to recover the procreds of captured or abandoned property, the claimant must prove that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebel the ruling of the Court is quoted and the opinion proceeds: That this principle as applicable to the nterpretation of constitutions as to statutes was

on lusively established by the Supreme Court in the slaughter house cause [18 Wail., 77], where the Court refused to accept the full meaning of certain general words in the first section of the fourteenth amendment in order to avoid an interpretation that would have involved so great a Applying, then, this sound rule of interpretation to the third section of the fourteenth amendment, I am of opinion that the consequence of allowing its general words of exclusion to operate without a limi ation in tayor of persons in the situation of Mr. Lawton would be productive of an injustice and disregard of the public faith which nothing short of the most explicit and controlling language should authorize If the conclusion I have reached is not well founded, then it follows that if the people of the United States should smend the third section of the fourteenth amendment in the single particular of requiring an unanimous instead of a two-thirds vote of both houses to remove the disability imposed on all persons whose disabilities had been beretofore received by a two-thirds vote would find themselves again under the necessity of applying to Congress-a result which would not be a whit less at war with justice than what would occur if Mr. Lawton and others in his situation were to have been degraded by the amendment to the condition of disability from which their parions had raised them. I am also of the opinion that Mr. Lawton is not affected by the amendment because, at the time it was ordained, the offense on which the disability imposed is based could not have been imputed to him for the reason that he had by virtue of his pardon become "a new man endowed with a new credit and espacity, his guilt had been blotted out, and he became as innocent as if he had never com-mitted the offense" Whatever was his councetion with the rebellion, the effect of the pardon was to close the eyes of the law to a perception of it. I am of opinion, therefore, that Mr. Lawton is qualified to note a civil office under the Goverument of the United States. I have the nonor

to be yours, very respectfully, Attorney General.

To the President

Before the opinion of the Attorney General had been communicated to Mr. Lawton,

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